



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 21st day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention.

Committee Recommendation.
The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 11th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fully reflect their wishes.

Horace Ruggles.
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.
The Republic in election of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville will meet in convention by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the corner of the city hall, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 21st day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, to wit:

1st Ward,	6
2d Ward,	4
3d Ward,	4
4th Ward,	4

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions to elect such delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the places where the last elections were held, in the separate wards.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
City Committee.

Second Assembly District Convention.
The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock County, to-wit: the towns of Fulton, Hartung, Milton, Janesville, are requested to send their delegates to meet in convention at the city of Janesville, on the 21st day of September, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 21st day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.

Dated September 12th, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.
The Republicans of the Towns of Clinton, 2nd Ward, Johnson and La Prairie are requested to send delegates from their respective towns to meet in convention at Burlington, Iowa, on SATURDAY, the 21st day, at 1 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison on the 21st day.

By order of the Committee.

Assembly District Convention.
The Republicans of the assembly district composed of the Towns of Port, Union, Magnolia, Cedar and Janesville are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Ball Tavern, in the town of Port, on SATURDAY, the 21st day, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 21st day.

By order of the Committee.

Patriotism and Treason.

Amid the thousand grievous evils consequent upon this war, one thing at least is calculated to give the friends of republican institutions great satisfaction, and inspire them with unbounded hope. It is the exalted patriotism which is exhibited on all sides, and by men of every political party. In this time of danger to our government, while its very existence is threatened, our countrymen begin to appreciate, in some small measure, the value of such a government; to set some sort of an estimate upon the blessings it is capable of conferring upon us. It is true there are some croakers left; men who carry the bitterness of party to the extent of still denouncing the government, of doing what they can, in a small way, to paralyze the efforts of its noble defenders; but their number is small, and their character is despicably insignificant. And the universal loathing with which such men are regarded is one of the best evidences that the popular heart is right.

In times of peace we have been accustomed to listen with calmness to the most stinging criticism upon the acts of our public men, and the coarsest denunciations of their character and motives; but such things are hardly to be tolerated now. An honest indignation exhibits itself upon the first expression of disloyalty, and upon the first indication of sympathy with this great rebellion, and the man who cannot forget party long enough to stand by the government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion, has treason in his heart.

We have heard, indeed, that we had those among us who, at the time of the Bull Run disaster, rejected over our defeat; but we cannot believe it. Our atmosphere is not the kind for such creatures to breathe, and it hardly looks reasonable that they should be found so far from their friends. But if there are in reality such men in our midst, it is high time the public knew it. We deprecate unlawful measures; we will not sanction or encourage them; but sentiments fraught with so much danger to the public welfare will be suppressed. If we have no laws against such crimes, public sentiment will make a law, and will execute it, too. It is no time to deal softly with traitors; there is no occasion to suffer disloyalty to root and spread itself among us. We might as well suffer the food we eat and the air we breathe to be poisoned, as to permit the growth of so noxious a sentiment. No. Let us be loyal. Let us come up as one man to the support of the government, laying aside all party jealousy, and let the hands that are put forth in strengthening the hands that are put forth in our defense, and when called upon, put forth our own in this great cause. And if there are those still among us whose hearts and voices are with the enemies of our country, let them see and feel that this is not a climate congenial to treason. But there is no need of any resort to popular violence. The grand jury of Green county have already indicted several persons for treason in that county, among them one Alfred Goddard, and these indictments are not for acts, but for words spoken in endeavoring to prevent volunteers from enlisting in the army of the government. Our own grand jury will undoubtedly have the same matter brought before them, and should the proof be clear enough to warrant indictment, conviction will follow.

An Unfounded Rumor.

The report by telegraph that Gen. Fremont had been superseded in consequence of having exceeded his authority in issuing his celebrated proclamation, produced considerable excitement in this city, until it was contradicted.

From the expressions of opinion we believe the people here are nearly unanimous in sustaining Fremont in the course he has taken to suppress the rebellion in Missouri. And it is equally certain that the administration will lose nearly all its friends if it should displace Gen. Fremont. When it comes to the conclusion to do so, on the causes stated in the dispatch, it might as well make its will and appoint its executors, for, having lost the confidence of the great mass of the loyal people of the north, it could not carry on the government a week.

We did not believe, for a moment, that there could be any truth in the rumor, but the fact that the public mind was in doubt about it, is not creditably to the administration. It ought to have a policy so well defined that no mere sensational dispatch like this could shake the confidence of the people; it should lead its generals in conducting the war, and not make it necessary for them to take the initiative in measures necessary to save the government from destruction. The contradiction of the report was received with lively satisfaction by our people.

MOVSON'S HILL.—Munson's Hill, the occupation of which by the rebels has attracted so much attention, is just in the rear of Bailey's Cross Roads, and immediately in front of Arlington, at a distance of about three miles and a half. The position commands both of the roads to Fairfax Court House, both that by Fall's Church and that by Bailey's Cross Roads, and having been entrenched indicates the resolution of the rebel leaders not to suffer our army to make its way as far as Bull Run a second time. The battery serves both to check an advance from Washington, and cover the enemy's communication in case they were threatened upon his undertaking an attack at the Chain Bridge.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The London Economist says that if the north has credit and the south no credit, this advantage more than counterbalances the advantages of the south. But in reality the north has the ready cash; and it does not intend to be indebted to foreign capitalists for the means to carry on the war. The subscriptions to the national loan in New York on Saturday amounted to \$2,502,096. In Philadelphia people are anxious to invest in the loan, and the subscriptions already amount to about three millions. And the treasury notes are bound to go like hot cakes. Every man, woman and child who can raise fifty dollars will want to be a creditor of the government.

RIVER GUNBOATS.—The six gun boats building at St. Louis are rapidly approaching completion. They are of a peculiar construction, their hulls being similar to the light-draught Mississippi steamers, and their upper works being angular, in the shape of an equilateral triangle. These boats will be plated with 2 1/2 inch wrought iron, and the bows will be encased in steel, the whole structure being so light that they will not draw over four feet when they have received their entire armament. From the shape of them, as they appear, no shot or shell of any calibre could be productive of any damage, and the men who work the guns are effectually protected from the fire of the enemy.

SINUALLY OCCUPIED.—Col. Hovey, late principal of the State Normal University, is now in command of a regiment of teachers at Camp Butler, Illinois. The camp reporter of the State Register, in describing the regiment, thus tells how they pass their leisure hours. He says:

North east of the lake the normal regiment, under command of Col. Hovey, is encamped. Passing through it you will notice the immense superiority of intellectual culture over the less spiritual training of the corps militaire. They are engaged in reading, or setting their equipage in good order, or entertaining each other with recitals of their past lives, and indulging in baseless conjecture on the future!

Gen. H. C. Bull, formerly of this city, has enlisted for the war, and is a first lieutenant in a company formed at Independence, Iowa. He is likely to receive the appointment of major of his regiment.

It is said, and we hope it is true, that there is some probability that Wisconsin will get the benefit of the swamp lands which Gov. Randall caused to be surveyed some year or two since.

Rifled cannon of great capacity are now being supplied to our navy in large numbers. Eighty pounders have been turned out in the navy yard at Washington, and tested by Com. Dahlgren. These effective weapons will far exceed all others in range and accuracy.

We advise the operators of this Union movement to compel Booth to keep within his own kennel.—*Madison Patriot.*
The same advice is given on the other side in relation to Pamp Carpenter. We have heard the friends of the Union movement declare that if Pamp Carpenter and Booth had kept out of the convention, all would have been well.

The Day Dawning.—Gen. Fremont's Great Act.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT., U. S. A.,
St. Louis, September 12, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.
The Major General commanding the western department, having satisfactory evidence that Thomas L. Sneed, of this city and county of St. Louis, state of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against its government, and the military commission now in session at the arsenal in this city having reported the facts to these headquarters, as the result of its deliberations, the major general commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following deeds of manumission:

DEED OF MANUMISSION.
WHEREAS, Thomas L. Sneed, of the city and county of St. Louis, state of Missouri, has been taking an active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the government of the United States. Now, therefore, I, John Charles Fremont, Major General commanding the western department of the army of the United States, by authority of law, and the power vested in me, as such commanding general, declare Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labor, by Thomas L. Sneed, to be free, and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use, and control his own labor or service, as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Sneed, or any one to claim by, through or under him.

And this deed of manumission shall be respected and treated by all persons, and in all courts of justice, as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said Hiram Reed.

In testimony whereof, this act is done at headquarters of the western department of the United States, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, on this 12th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is evidenced by my official seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

Done at the office of the provost marshal, in the city of St. Louis, this twelfth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at 9 o'clock in the evening of said day.

Witness my hand and seal of office, hereunto annexed.

J. McKINSLEY,

Brigadier General, Provost Marshal.

[The deed to Frank Lewis is precisely like the above, with exception of the name.]

Sound Doctrine for the Times.

Thomas Francis Meagher, in his speech at the festival to the 69th regiment at Jones Wood's, Aug. 29th, says:

To me at all events, the potency of the national government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the regency at Albany, the fummary wigwag, Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug.
Nor shall I enter on behalf of the liberty of the press or the liberty and immunity of the citizen restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the national government, the reputation of the national arms, the inevitability of that tranquil system of election, without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency and force—those considerations are dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequence than the liberty to promulgate sedition, or the liberty to conspire. Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficiency of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. Within the range of the laws, the plow, the courts, the properties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogative, and the fiercest of foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the garret, as well as the most faithless citizen among us may be permitted, the one, to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the government, without the commonwealth incurring any detriment.

But in time of war—above all in time of civil war—the supremacy of the government should be the sole grand object; and to this end, martial law should be high or low and the only one in undisputed force. Who speaks about his rights as a person, his property, his clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, and threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment, and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue!

You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter; and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The national government has suffered more from the paucity, the leniency and the magnanimity practiced towards its enemies and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has been from the courage, the severity, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. The masked conspirators of the north are infinitely more criminal and mischievous than the bold and armed rascals of the south—and democrat as I am, spurning the republicanism of the Chicago convention as a spurious creed, having no sympathy whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his government, I would promptly and cordially approve the severest measures the president might adopt, to paralyze the treachery which in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretenses, has been and is still at work to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR VIRGINIA.—Gov. Pierpont has obtained from the federal government an order for fifty thousand of the best rifles in the service, together with equipments in full for ten regiments of troops. The arms and accoutrements have probably arrived before this date.

There are supposed to be more than thirty thousand German soldiers in the federal army; twelve thousand have been mustered in New York.

The following is a model letter for the use of the administration:

HENRY WATERS, Aug. 7, 1877.

Sir:—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy, condemned as a spy, and you may be sure, sir, that he will be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor, &c.,

ISAAC PUTNAM.

His Excellency Gen. Tryon.

P. S.—Afternoon. He is hanged.

Barclay's youths, says Punch, are worst prone to arrogance and self-sufficiency. As they grow older their whiskers cover, a great deal of their cheek.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Sept. 13.
The Commercial Advertiser has the following paragraph:
We learn that a rumor was prevalent in Washington yesterday, that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in his command, and that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs is to take his place.

We have also what we deem good authority for saying that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendations Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, will accompany Gen. Meigs in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this step. These reasons, we think it will be found, are that Gen. Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamations he issued, that being the main reason; and that he has in consequence acted in important matters not only without consulting the government, but in contravention of its orders and practice.

Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and several other prisoners, were today received at La Fayette.

Col. Pogram and twenty five other prisoners were sent to Governor's Island.

The bark Alice Tinker, of Liverpool, was seized by the surveyor's officers on her arrival last evening.

Special to the Post.—The mule and horse contractors for the army will be investigated by the congressional committee. It is rumored that gross frauds have been discovered.

Mr. Alvord, the superintendent of the overland mail route here, reports that fifteen hundred regular troops are on their way from Utah to the east.

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, on the 5th, has arrived, with over two hundred passengers, and \$110,000 in treasure.

Washington, Sept. 13.
The telegram to the post office department from St. Louis, says, mails have yet passed over the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and that the prospect of a renewal of the service on the route is bad.

Troy, Sept. 13.
Over \$50,000 was subscribed in this city to-day for the national loan, on the opening of the books by the United States agent.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.
Capt. Foster, of Col. Mankin's regiment of Franklin county home guards, brought in seven prisoners last night, who were direct from Hardee's army. They report that a fight had occurred in Hardee's army between the Missourians and Louisianians in the battle at Springfield. The Louisianians charging them with cowardice and treating them as cowards in camp. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually took their horses and fled. Hardee was falling back on Paduchon when the Missourians dispersed with the intention of returning home under Gamble's proclamation, and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the governor's proclamation was abrogated by declaring martial law.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 13.
The governor yesterday vetoed the resolutions in reference to the secessionists. Both houses then passed them over his veto.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.
W. H. Winder, recently arrested for displaying to the government, was sent to Fort La Fayette this afternoon. His correspondence since to have been very extensive with Jeff Davis, Breckinridge and other prominent secessionists. The copies of his own letters and the original of his correspondents are in the possession of the federal authorities. In his letters he pledges his warmest sympathies with the rebels. He assures Breckinridge that in case of the secession he is approved of by large numbers of the best men of the north, who are only waiting for an opportunity to overthrow mob rule.

Henson, Mo., Sept. 12.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items: An agent from Glasgow informs that Martin Green, at the head of 5,000 mounted rebels, crossed the Missouri river at that place on Wednesday and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunbeam, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men and horses over the river. On board the Sunbeam were four hundred arms, four or five rebel prisoners, and a federal guard of four men. Green released the rebels and took the guard-prisoners.

At West Elder, Marion county, Col. Moore of the Home Guards, this evening fell in with a party of from 75 to 100 secessionists. Moore had 20 men and immediately gave battle, routing the rebels, who scattered in all directions. Two of Moore's men were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered as it was dark at the time.

The bridge over the Platte river will be repaired by Saturday. Green discusses all communication with the burning or firing into trains.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.
A citizen of Jackson county reports that Price and Rains came within forty miles of Lexington on Tuesday, with 15,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. This needs confirmation.

Tom Harris captured a government agent named Smith, in Boone county, a few days since, and took from him \$1,200 and a number of horses.

It was expected that Harris would take possession of Columbia, Boone county, where a bank is located.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat, Jefferson City, 13th, says: "A messenger has just arrived from Booneville with dispatches. Eight hundred secessionists had attacked the federal troops at that point, and the fighting continued when the messenger left."

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Washington, Sept. 11.
Nothing further has transpired in relation to matters connected with the western department and the command under Gen. Fremont, except it being definitely ascertained that a determined and systematic effort has been made to effect the removal of Gen. Fremont to another command, and to place the affairs of Missouri in the hands of one fitted for the duty, who would, however, be more considerate of contractors than the present commander seems inclined to be.

Some time ago a number of persons were indicted at Chicago for aiding contrabands to escape from service. In every instance, I believe, it is ascertained that the owners of the slaves are rebels. The attorney general has, I understand, ordered the indictments at Chicago to be dismissed, and the defendants discharged from custody and from their bonds. It is probable, the same course will be pursued in relation to similar indictments elsewhere.

The applications for the discharge of the minors from the army has become so frequent as to create serious annoyance to the military authorities. It is said that a general order will be issued at once to prevent any discharge upon such grounds in the future.

Washington, Sept. 11.
Five runaway slaves, three of the property of Mr. Thomas B. Berry, of Prince George's county, Maryland, were brought to the county jail this morning by a squad of Anderson Zouaves. They were in the

camp of General Sichel's command, and were only surrendered on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, General McClellan. It is said that General Sichel was opposed to giving them up.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

Washington, Sept. 11.
According to the correspondence of the Republican, the line of batteries at Aquia Creek extends about six miles. They appear to be in good condition. One of the rifled guns, a few days ago, threw a shell across the Potomac, which is about four miles wide. As near as can be ascertained, at least fifteen thousand rebel troops are in that vicinity.

Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be a federal congressman elect from North Carolina, called on the President to day for the purpose of tendering the government a full brigade of loyalists from that state.

Washington, Sept. 11.
Special to the New York World.—In spite of the skirmishing, the impression is quite general that no extensive battle is impending, based on the ground that Beauregard did not attack our lines.

The rebels still occupy Munson's Hill, and a score of men, a dozen horses, and the private flag, are visible at this moment on its summit. They make no progress in the work of intrenching themselves, and it is not at all probable that they ever intended to defend it from attack. They have evidently occupied it for purposes of observation only, and would have a heavy retreat at the first alarm of an advance from our side. All the rumors that have appeared in the sensation journals as to there being a large force behind the hill, and formidable intrenchments upon it, have been bare conjectures; the whole force in the immediate neighborhood of the Cross Roads is less than five hundred. The only earthworks that have been erected have been loose and temporary barriers.

Washington, Sept. 11.
The report circulated that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded by Meigs is contradicted by the highest authority. Meigs' visit to the west is on business connected with his department.

All is quiet on the Potomac.

Albert W. Archibald, of Fort Union, New Mexico, is appointed U. S. Marshal for that territory. Capt. J. W. Holmes, new secretary, left for there to-day.

Government is about investigating frauds in Pennsylvania contracts.

The government has within a few days condemned nearly 500 army wagons, and notified the manufacturers to remove them.

New York, N. C., Sept. 8.
A special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury says a Yankee war vessel appeared off Beaufort last night. When the train left last night it was reported that four vessels were in the sound, and others coming. Only one, however, was known to be here.

A number of detached companies have already left for Beaufort, and Gen. Guthrie, with the 7th regiment of North Carolina troops, Col. Campbell, will leave this morning for the same destination. Col. James' regiment is already at Beaufort. Gen. Got it thinks Fort Mason cannot be taken.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9.
Four United States vessels had anchored off Fort Mifflin at 7 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Their object is not known.

Louisville, Sept. 11.
The Charleston Mercury's Havana correspondent gives a proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba. He says:

"All the fruits of the proclamation by her Majesty, the Queen, have been determined, and the date of Aug. 20th, 1861, will be observed in the future as the date of the proclamation, from that date the proclamation of the Queen, shall be entered and cleared under the number of the day, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the island. Foreign consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

To-Day's Report.

(Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Boston, Mo., Sept. 13.
Reliable Union men just from Glasgow report that General Sichel has returned to that place with 8,000 men and threatens to march on this point immediately.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 13.
The correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following intelligence: A messenger from Col. Mulligan at Lexington, reports Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrenburg on Tuesday, and Chib. Jackson made a speech. Price claims to have 16,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Lane's force at Port Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, September 11th, the substance of which is as follows. He says:

After leaving Springfield he dispatched Gen. Rains to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which had been devastating that region of country; that he also advanced to Rains' assistance, and their combined force arrived at Big Dry Wood Creek, and met the forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jennison, and after a skirmish of an hour and a quarter, the federal troops retreated and were pursued by his force about 10 miles. He states his loss was 3 killed and 10 wounded. They went northward from Port Scott, which place they have abandoned, and add:

This piece of the necessity of putting their men into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this state; in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms, and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that state.

Washington, Sept. 13.
World's correspondence.—The President and Secretary of State has been in the receipt of a number of petitions from New York and Philadelphia calling for the expulsion of W. H. Russell, the Times' correspondent, on the ground that he is a public enemy who should not be tolerated in this crisis of our affairs.

Lieut. Raynor of an Ohio regiment, the quartermaster of the 38th, and Capt. Hurd of the 1st Kentucky, arrived here to night from Richmond, where they had been held prisoners. They made their escape on the 5th inst.

Times' correspondence.—We have advised to-night that the rebels were moving a large body of men from Fairfax Court House towards Fall's Church.

Tribune's correspondence.—Secy Cameron took the responsibility of sending the traitor legislators of Maryland to Fort Lafayette. His action is unequivocally approved.

Herald's correspondence.—This afternoon the enemy in pretty strong force, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared in front of the Union pickets on the center and right wing of our forces on the Virginia side of the river. They made their first demonstration on the road leading from Falls Church to Ball's Cross Roads, directing their fire at every point along the road, wherever they thought our pickets were established, between Ball's Cross Roads and Chain Bridge. The Union pickets retired in order. Intelligence

was immediately communicated to General McDowell at the Arlington House.

After the demonstration on our pickets near Ball's cross roads, the rebels paid their respects to several places to the right of our works, near the Chain Bridge.—They made three assaults on Union camp, where we had a picket stationed. They fired ten or twelve shells, doing no damage. Soon after, a body of one hundred cavalry and infantry appeared, when our picket of twenty men retired to a house one eighth of a mile distant, where they were shortly after reinforced with a battery of artillery, a column of infantry and cavalry, including Capt. Mot's and Capt. Griffin's batteries, which took an important position, patiently awaiting the enemy's appearance.

Brigadier General Wm. F. Smith commanded the whole force, and will await any demonstration the enemy makes in the morning, the night intervening by the time our troops could get into position, no progress could be made either to ascertain the force of the enemy or the intention of this movement. After dark the rebels burned the houses and barns of Mr. Basil Hill, Mary Hall, Mr. DeKay, Mr. Samuel Birch, and others. Private Lowry, of Co. A, Kentucky cavalry, who was on picket duty when the enemy approached, had his horse shot under him.

Refugee, 11th.
Over a quarter of a million has been subscribed to the popular loan, and subscriptions coming in rapidly.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.
Receipts of flour was 21,328 bbls. Market 54 1/2c better. Sales 650 bbls at 55 1/2c; sup stock 85 1/2c; common to middling extra western 51 1/2c, 55 1/2c shipping brands extra R H O; Canadian flour a little firmer—sales of 5,000 bbls at 4 1/2c, 4 1/2c; sup. 4 1/2c, 4 1/2c; common to choice rye flour steady at 2 1/2c, 2 1/2c. Receipts of wheat 194,887 bbls. Market very firm and very quiet. French buyers are building back. Sales 30,000 bbls at 1 1/8c, 1 1/8c; Milwaukee club 1 1/8c winter red white western.

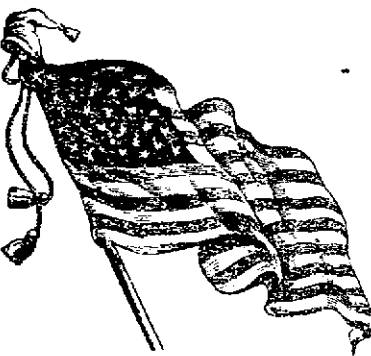
THY WALT A MONARCHY.—A government upon democratic principles is not congenial to southern ideas. In proof of this we will quote a few lines from the Augusta Chronicle of December last, sentimentally sustained in the speech of Governor Brown of the same state, the other day:

"Some of the wisest and best citizens propose a hereditary constitutional monarchy; but, however good that may be in itself, the most important point to discover is whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought, again, by others, that we shall be able to get on for generations or two in a new constitutional monarchy, with all the safeguards—such as, for instance, a veto for life, a really restricted suffrage, senators elected for life, or for a long period, say twenty years, and the most popular branch of the assembly elected for seven years, the judiciary absolutely independent, and for life or good behavior."

GOSE EAST.—The Madison Journal says: Governor Randall left for the east to-day on business, to be absent about one week. Lt. Gov. Noble is also out of the state, and Secretary Harvey is the acting governor.

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR MADISON.—The number of persons in Madison, between four and twenty years is 2,310, according to the recent census.

THE RIGHT KIND OF AN APPOINTMENT.—Capt. Strong, of the Racine volunteers in the 2d regiment, has been commissioned by Governor Randall as major of the



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the City of Madison, at 12 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention. The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

THOMAS R. BULLER, Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the Fifth Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the corner room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 25th day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

1st Ward,	6	3d Ward,	4
2d Ward,	4	4th Ward,	4

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions, to elect such delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the places where the last elections were held, in the respective wards.

GEO. A. YOUNG, Assembly Dist. Com.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Lincoln) are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton, on the 23rd day of September inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Otter, Bradford, Johnson and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the assembly district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Ooster and Janesville are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Ball Tavern, in the town of Porter, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst.

By order of the Committee.

Patriotism and Treason.

Amid the thousand grievous evils consequent upon this war, one thing at least is calculated to give the friends of republican institutions great satisfaction, and inspire them with unbounded hope. It is the exalted patriotism which is exhibited on all sides, and by men of every political party. In this time of danger to our government, while its very existence is threatened, our countrymen begin to appreciate, in some small measure, the value of such a government; to set some sort of an estimate upon the blessings it is capable of conferring upon us. It is true there are some croakers left; men who carry the bitterness of party to the extent of still denouncing the government, of doing what they can, in a small way, to paralyze the efforts of its noble defenders; but their number is small, and their character is despicably insignificant. And the universal loathing with which such men are regarded is one of the best evidences that the popular heart is right.

In times of peace we have been accustomed to listen with calmness to the most stinging criticisms upon the acts of our public men, and the coarsest denunciations of their character and motives; but such things are hardly to be tolerated now. A honest indignation exhibits itself upon the first expression of disloyalty, and upon the first indication of sympathy with this great rebellion, and the man who cannot forget party long enough to stand by the government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion, has treason in his heart.

We have heard, indeed, that we had those among us who, at the time of the Bull Run disaster, rejoiced over our defeat; but we cannot believe it. Our atmosphere is not the kind for such creatures to breathe, and it hardly looks reasonable that they should be found so far from their friends. But if there are in reality such men in our midst, it is high time the public knew it. We deprecate unlawful measures; we will not sanction or encourage them; but sentiments fraught with so much danger to the public welfare will be suppressed. If we have no laws against such crimes, public sentiment will make a law, and will execute it, too. It is no time to deal softly with traitors; there is no occasion to suffer disloyalty to root and spread itself among us. We might as well suffer the food we eat and the air we breathe to be poisoned, as to permit the growth of so noxious a sentiment. No. Let us be loyal. Let us come up as one man to the support of the government. Laying aside all party jealousy, let us cordially unite in strengthening the hands that are put forth in our defense, and when called upon, put forth our own in this great cause. And if there are those still among us whose hearts and voices are with the enemies of our country, let them see and feel that this is not a climate congenial to treason. But there is no need of any resort to popular violence. The grand jury of Green county have already indicted several persons for treason in that county, among them one Alfred Goddard, and these indictments are not for acts, but for words spoken in endeavoring to prevent volunteers from enlisting in the army of the government. Our own grand jury will undoubtedly have the same matter brought before them, and should the proof be clear enough to warrant indictment, conviction will follow.

An Unfounded Rumor.

The report by telegraph that Gen. Fremont had been superseded in consequence of having exceeded his authority in issuing his celebrated proclamation, produced considerable excitement in this city, until it was contradicted. From the expressions of opinion we believe the people here are nearly unanimous in sustaining Fremont in the course he has taken to suppress the rebellion in Missouri. And it is equally certain that the administration would lose nearly all its friends if it should displace Gen. Fremont. When it comes to the conclusion to do so, on the causes stated in the dispatch, it might as well make its will and appoint its executors, for, having lost the confidence of the great mass of the loyal people of the north, it could not carry on the government a week. We did not believe, for a moment, that there could be any truth in the rumor, but the fact that the public mind was in doubt about it, is not creditable to the administration. It ought to have a policy so well defined that no mere sensational dispatch like this could shake the confidence of the people; it should lead its generals in conducting the war, and not make it necessary for them to take the initiative in measures necessary to save the government from destruction. The contradiction of the report was received with lively satisfaction by our people.

MUNSON'S HILL.—Munson's Hill, the occupation of which by the rebels has attracted so much attention, is just in the rear of Bailey's Cross Roads, and immediately in front of Arlington, at a distance of about three miles and a half. The position commands both of the roads to Fairfax Court House, both that by Fall's Church and that by Bailey's Cross Roads, and having been entrenched indicates the resolution of the rebel leaders not to suffer our army to make its way as far as Bull Run a second time. The battery serves both to check an advance from Washington, and cover the enemy's communication in case they were threatened upon his undertaking an attack at the Chain Bridge.

THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The London Economist says that if the north has credit and the south no credit, this advantage more than counterbalances ten Manassas defeats. But in reality the north has the ready cash; and it does not intend to be indebted to foreign capitalists for the means to carry on the war. The subscription to the national loan in New York on Saturday amounted to \$2,502,096. In Philadelphia people are anxious to invest in the loan, and the subscriptions already amount to about three millions. And the treasury notes are bound to go like hot cakes. Every man, woman and child who can raise fifty dollars will want to be a creditor of the government.

RIVER GUNBOATS.—The six gunboats building at St. Louis are rapidly approaching completion. They are of a peculiar construction, their hulls being similar to the light-draught Mississippi steamers, and their upper works being angular, in the shape of an equilateral triangle. These boats will be plated with 2 1/2 inch wrought iron, and the bows will be encased in steel, the whole structure being so light that they will not draw over four feet when they have received their entire armament. From the shape of them, as they appear, no shot or shell of any calibre could be productive of any damage, and the men who work the guns are effectually protected from the fire of the enemy.

SINGULARLY OCCUPIED.—Col. Hovey, late principal of the State Normal University, is now in command of a regiment of teachers at Camp Butler, Illinois. The camp reporter of the State Register, in describing the regiment, thus tells how they pass their leisure hours. He says: "North-east of the lake the normal regiment, under command of Col. Hovey, is encamped. Passing through it you will notice the immense superiority of intellectual culture over the less spiritual training of the corps militante. They are engaged in reading, or setting their equipage in good order, or entertaining each other with recitations of their past lives, and indulging in baseless conjecture on the future!"

Gen. H. C. Bull, formerly of this city, has enlisted for the war, and is a first lieutenant in a company formed at Independence, Iowa. He is likely to receive the appointment of major of his regiment.

It is said, and we hope it is true, that there is some probability that Wisconsin will get the benefit of the swamp lands which Gov. Randall caused to be surveyed some year or two since.

Rifled cannon of great capacity are now being supplied to our navy in large numbers. Eighty cannons have been turned out in the navy yard at Washington, and tested by Com. Dahlgren. These effective weapons will far exceed all others in range and accuracy. We advise the operators of this Union movement to compel Bull to keep within his own ken. Madison Patriot.

The same advice is given on the other side in relation to Pump Carpenter. We have heard the friends of the Union movement declare that if Pump Carpenter and Booth had kept out of the convention, all would have been well.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT., U. S. A., St. Louis, September 13, 1861.

The Major General commanding the western department, having satisfactory evidence that Thos. L. Snead, of this city and county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movement against its government, and the military commission now in session at the arsenal in this city having reported the facts to these headquarters, as the result of its deliberations, the major general commanding has executed and ordered to be published the following deeds of manumission.

DEED OF MANUMISSION.

WHEREAS, Thomas L. Snead, of the city and county of St. Louis, state of Missouri, has been taking an active part with the enemies of the United States, in the present insurrectionary movement against the government of the United States. Now, therefore, I, John Charles Fremont, Major General commanding the western department of the army of the United States, by authority of law, and the power vested in me as such commanding general, do hereby declare Hiram Reed, heretofore held to service or labor, by Thomas L. Snead, to be free, and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use, and control his own labor or service, as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Snead, or any one to claim by, through or under him.

And this deed of manumission shall be respected and treated by all magistrates and in all courts of justice, as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said Hiram Reed.

In testimony whereof, this act is done at headquarters of the western department of the United States, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, on this 12th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is evidenced by the departmental seal hereto affixed by my order.

J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

Done at the office of the Governor of Missouri, in the city of St. Louis, this twelfth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at 9 o'clock in the evening of said day.

Witness my hand and seal of office, hereunto annexed.

J. McKINSTRY,

Brigadier General, Provost Marshal.

[The deed to Frank Lewis is precisely like the above, with exception of the name.]

Sound Doctrine for the Times.

Thomas Francis Meagher, in his speech at the festival to the 69th regiment at Jonas Wood's, Aug. 29th, says:

To me at all events, the potency of the national government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely greater value than the regency at Albany, the Tammany wigwag, Mozart Hall or the Power Mug.

Not shall ceteris on behalf of the liberty of the press or the liberty and immunity of the citizen restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the national government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election, without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency and force—these considerations are far dearer to me and claim them to the river. On the one hand the nation and the liberty to conspire. Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficiency of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the properties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives. Let the fiercest of our faultfinders and the loudest of our whole or the part, as well as the most faithless citizen among us may be permitted, the one, to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the government, without the commonwealth incurring any detriment.

But in time of war—above all in time of civil war—the supremacy of the government should be the sole grand object; and to this end, martial law should be the highest law and the only one in undisputed force. Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, and threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue!

You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter; and those who have had most to do with this, and the first to own it. The national government has suffered more from the paucity of the loyalty and the magnanimity practiced towards its enemies and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has been from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. The masked conspirators of the north are infinitely more criminal and mischievous than the bold and open rebels of the south, and the democrats as I see, spurring the republicanism of the Chicago convention as a spurious creed, having no sympathy whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his government, I would promptly and cordially approve the severest measures the president might adopt, to paralyze the treachery which in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretenses, are still at work to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation.

ARMY AND EQUIPMENTS FOR VIRGINIA.—Gov. Pierpont has obtained from the federal government an order for fifty thousand of the best rifles in the service, together with equipments in full for ten regiments of troops. The arms and accoutrements have probably arrived before this date.

There are supposed to be more than thirty thousand German soldiers in the federal army; twelve thousand have been mustered in New York.

The following is a model letter for the use of the administration:

HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7, 1877.

SIR:—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your king's service, was taken in my camp as a spy. He was tried as a spy, condemned to death, and the court may be sure, sir, that he will be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor, &c.,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

His Excellency Gen. Tryon.

P. S.—Afternoon. He is hanged.

Beardless youths, says Panch, are most prone to accept of a false heroism. As they grow older their whiskers cover, a great deal of their cheek.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Sept. 13.

The Commercial Advertiser has the following paragraph: "We learn that a rumor was prevalent in Washington yesterday, that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in his command, and that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs is to take his place."

We have also what we deem good authority for saying that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendations Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, will accompany Gen. Meigs in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this step. These reasons, we think it will be found, are that Gen. Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamations he issued, that being the main reason; and that he has in other respects acted in important matters not only without consulting the government, but in contravention of its orders and practice.

Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and several other prisoners, were today received at Lafayette.

Col. Pegram and twenty-five other prisoners were sent to Governor's Island. The back Alice Tinker, of Liverpool, was seized by the surveyor's officers on her arrival last evening.

Special to the Post.—The mule and horse contracts for the army will be investigated by the congressional committee. It is rumored that gross frauds have been discovered.

Mr. Alvord, the superintendent of the overland mail route is here, and reports that fifteen hundred regular troops are on their way from Utah to the east.

The steamer "Clatsop," from Aspinwall, on the 5th, has arrived, with over two hundred passengers, and \$110,000 in treasure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The telegram to the post office department from St. Louis, says no mails have yet passed over the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., and that the prospect of a renewal of the service on the route is bad.

Tray, Sept. 13.

Over \$50,000 was subscribed in this city today for the national loan, on the opening of the books by the United States Treasury.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.

Capt. Foster, of Col. Mankin's regiment of Franklin county home guards, brought in seven prisoners last night, who were direct from Hardee's army. They report that a fight had occurred in Hardee's army between the Missourians and Louisianians in the battle at Springfield. The Louisianians charging them with cowardice and treachery as cowards in camp. The Louisianians charge that while they were fighting, the Missourians actually took their horses and fled. Hardee was falling back on Ponchartraine when the Missourians dispersed with the intention of returning home under Gamble's proclamation, and becoming good citizens, but were informed here that the governor's proclamation was abrogated by declaring martial law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 13.

The governor yesterday vetoed the resolutions in reference to Confederate troops. Both houses then passed them over his veto.

W. H. Winder, recently arrested for disloyalty to the government, was sent to Fort LaFayette this afternoon. His correspondence seems to have been very extensive with Jeff Davis, Breckinridge and other prominent secessionists. The copies of his own letters and the original of his correspondents are in the possession of the federal authorities. In his letters he pledges his warmest sympathies with the rebels. He assures Breckinridge that his course in the senate is approved of by large numbers of the best men of the north, who are only waiting for an opportunity to overthrow mob rule.

Houston, Mo., Sept. 12.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items: An agent from Glasgow informs that Martin Green, at the head of 5,000 mounted rebels, crossed the Missouri river at that place on Wednesday and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunshine which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for his own use. The Sunshine has 400 stand of arms, four or five rebel prisoners, and a federal guard of four men. Green released the rebels and took the guards prisoners.

At West Ely, Marion county, Col. Moore of the home guards, this evening fell in with a party of from 75 to 100 secessionists. Moore had 20 men and immediately gave battle, routing the rebels, who scattered in all directions. Two of Moore's men were killed. It is not known how many of the rebels suffered as they were cut off at the time.

The bridge over the Platte river will be repaired by Saturday. Green disavows all connection with the burning or firing into trains.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.

A citizen of Jackson county reports that Price and Rains came within forty miles of Lexington on Tuesday, with 15,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. This needs confirmation.

Tom Harris captured a government agent named Smith, in Boone county, a few days since, and took from him \$1,200 and a number of horses.

It was expected that Harris would take possession of Columbia, Boone county, where a bank is located.

A special to the St. Louis Democrat, Jefferson City, 13th, says: "A messenger has just arrived from Booneville with dispatches. Eight hundred secessionists had attacked the federal troops at that point, and the fighting continued when the messenger left."

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Nothing further has transpired in the department and the command under Gen. Fremont, except it being definitely ascertained that a determined and systematic effort has been made to effect the removal of Gen. Fremont to another command, and to place the affairs of Missouri in the hands of one fitted for the duty, who would, however, be more considerate of contractors than the present commander seems inclined to be.

Some time ago a number of persons were indicted at Chicago for aiding contrabands to escape from service. In every instance, I believe, it is ascertained that the owners of the slaves are rebels. The attorney general has, I understand, ordered the indictments at Chicago to be dismissed, and the defendants discharged from custody and from their bonds. It is probable, the same course will be pursued in relation to similar indictments elsewhere.

The applications for the discharge of the minors from the army has become so frequent as to create serious annoyance to the military authorities. It is said that a general order will be issued at once to prevent any discharge upon such grounds in the future.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Five runaway slaves three of them the property of Mr. Thomas E. Berry, of Prince George's county, Maryland, were brought to the county jail this morning by a squad of Anderson Zouaves. They were in the

camp of General Sickles' command, and were only surrendered on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, General McClellan. It is said that General Sickles was opposed to giving them up.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

According to the correspondence of the Republican, the line of batteries at Aquia Creek extends about six miles. They appear to be in good condition. One of their rifled guns, a few days ago, threw a shell across the Potomac, which is about four miles wide. As near as can be ascertained, at least fifteen thousand rebel troops are in that vicinity.

Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be a federal congressman elect from North Carolina, called on the President today for the purpose of tendering the government a full brigade of loyalists from that state.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Special to the New York World.—In spite of the skirmishing, the impression is quite general that no extensive battle is impending, based on the ground that Beauregard does not attack the main lines.

The rebels still occupy Mansion's Hill, and a score of men, a dozen horses, and the pirate flag, are visible at this moment on its summit. They make no progress in the work of intrenching themselves, and it is not at all probable that they ever intended to defend it from attack. They have evidently occupied it for purposes of observation only, and would beat a hasty retreat at the first alarm of an advance from our side.

All the rumors that have appeared in the sensation journals as to there being large forces behind the hill, and formidable intrenchments upon it, have been bare conjectures; the whole force in the immediate neighborhood of the Cross Roads is less than five hundred. The only earthworks that have been erected have been loose and temporary barriers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The report circulated that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded by Meigs is contradicted by the highest authority. Meigs' visit to the city on business connected with his department.

All is quiet on the Potomac.

Albert W. Archibald, of Fort Union, New Mexico, is appointed U. S. Marshal for that territory. Capt. J. W. Holmes, the new secretary, left for there today.

Government is about investigating frauds by Pennsylvania contractors.

The government inspector at Perryville has within ten days condemned nearly 500 army wagons, and notified the manufacturers to remove them.

Newark, N. C., Sept. 8.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury says a Yankee war vessel appeared off Beaufort last night. When the train left last night it was reported that four vessels were in the sound, and others coming in. Only one, however, was known to be here. A number of detached companies have already left for Beaufort, and Gen. Guthrie, with the 7th regiment of North Carolina troops, Col. Campbell, will leave this morning for the same destination. Col. James' regiment is already at Beaufort. Gen. Gottlin thinks Fort Maceo cannot be taken.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9.

Four United States vessels had anchored off Fort Maceo at 7 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Their object is not known.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.

The Charleston Mercury's Havana correspondent gives a proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba. He says: "In virtue of the proclamation by her Majesty, the Queen, I have determined, under date of Aug. 7th, that all vessels engaged in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate states, shall be entered and cleared under the confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the island. Foreign consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Boston, Mo., Sept. 13.

Reliable Union men just from Greenville report that Hardee has returned to that place with 8,000 men, and threatens to march on this point immediately.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 13.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following intelligence: A messenger from Col. Mulligan at Lexington, reports Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrenburg on Tuesday, and Claib. Jackson made a speech. Price claims to have 15,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Lane's force at Fort Bleeson, near Fort Scott, September 4th, the substance of which is as follows: Haystack he dispatched Gen. Rains to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which had been devastating that region of country; that he also advanced to Rains assistance, and their combined force arrived at Big Dry Wood Creek, and met the forces under Lane, Montgomery and Jennison, and after a skirmish of an hour and a quarter, the federal troops retreated and were pursued by his forces about 10 miles. He claims his loss at 3 killed and 2 wounded. They went northward, and he added: "This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this state; in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms, and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that state."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

World's correspondence.—The President and Secretary of State has been in the receipt of a number of petitions from New York and Philadelphia calling for the expulsion of W. H. Russell from the cabinet. The ground is that he is a public enemy who should not be tolerated in this crisis of our affairs.

Lieut. Raynor of an Ohio regiment, the quartermaster of the 38th, and Capt. Hurd of the 1st Kentucky, arrived here tonight from Richmond, where they had been held prisoners. They made their escape on the 5th inst.

Times' correspondence.—We have advice to-night that the rebels were moving a large body of men from Fairfax Court House towards Falls Church.

Times' correspondence.—Sec'y Cameron took the responsibility of sending the traitor legislators of Maryland to Fort Lafayette. His action is unequivocally approved.

Herald's correspondence.—This afternoon the enemy in pretty strong force, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, appeared in front of the Union pickets on the centre and right wing of our forces, on the Virginia line of the Potomac. They made their first attack on the road leading from the Falls Church to Ball's Cross Roads, driving in our pickets with heavy bodies of skirmishers and scouts, enemy followed by planting a section of artillery near Mary Hall's house. From this point they directed a sharp fire of grape, canister and shrapnel on the Union pickets at Ball's Cross Roads, directing their fire at every point along the road, wherever they thought our pickets were established, between Ball's Cross Roads and Chain Bridge. The Union pickets retired in order. Intelligence

was immediately communicated to General McDowell at the Arlington House. After the demonstration on our pickets near Ball's cross roads, the rebels paid their respects to several places to the right of our works, near the Chain Bridge.—They made a direct onset on Vanderburg's house, two miles from Union camp, where we had a picket stationed. They fired ten or twelve shells, doing no damage. Soon after, a body of one hundred cavalry and infantry appeared, when our pickets of twenty men retired to a house one eighth of a mile distant, where they were shortly after reinforced with a battery of artillery, a column of infantry and cavalry, including Capt. Mott's and Capt. Griffin's batteries, which took an important position, patiently awaiting the enemy's appearance.

Brigadier General Wm. F. Smith commanded the whole force, and will await any demonstration the enemy makes in the morning, the night intervening by the time our troops could get into position, no progress could be made either by the attacking force of the enemy or the intention of this movement. After dark the rebels burned the houses and barns of Mr. Basil Hall, Mrs. Mary Hall, Mr. DeKay, Mr. Samuel Burch, and others. Private Lowry, of Co. A, Kentucky cavalry, who was on picket duty when the enemy approached, had his horse shot under him.

BUFFALO, 14th.

Over quarter of a million has been subscribed to the popular loan, and subscriptions coming in rapidly.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Receipts of flour was 24,323 bbls. Market 54 1/2c better. Sales 650 bbls at 45 1/2c; 4,000 sup state 85 1/2c; common to middling extra western 5,150,30 shipping brands extra R H O; Canadian flour a little firmer—sales of 5,000 bbls at 4,45 1/2c; sup. 4,950,50; common to choice wheat flour steady at 2,300,275. Receipts of rye 134,887 bbls. Market very quiet. French buyers at holding back. Sales 30,000 bbls at 1,68 1/2c; Milwaukee club 1,18 winter red white winter.

THEY WANT A MONARCHY.—A government upon

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 25th, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 A. M.	6:40 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
Way, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Way, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Way, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Way, 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH—E. J. Goodrich, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lectures, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—O. C. Hickey, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lectures, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**—J. H. Jones, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Lectures, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. **ST. CATHARINE'S (Catholic)**—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. John Conner, Pastor. Services at 8 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

Ward Caucuses.

First Ward.
In accordance with the recommendation of the Assembly District and City Committees, the Republican electors of the First Ward are requested to meet at the Engine House in said ward, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, at 1 o'clock P. M., to choose six delegates to attend the Fifth Assembly District Convention, to be held at the Court Room, in the city, on the 21st day of September, next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Second Ward.
W. B. SEYMOUR, Ward Com. W. H. BRIDGES, Secretary.

Third Ward.

The Republican electors of the Third Ward in the City of Janesville, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said ward, on TUESDAY, 8th of September, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of selecting four delegates to the city convention, to be held in the Court Room in said city on the 21st day of September next, at seven o'clock P. M.

Fourth Ward.
In accordance with the recommendation of the Assembly District and City Committees, the Republican electors of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said ward, on TUESDAY, 8th of September, 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of selecting four delegates to the city convention, to be held in the Court Room in said city on the 21st day of September next, at seven o'clock P. M.

THE ZOUAVE DRILL LAST NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the rain of last evening, the Zouave's farewell drill came off as published, and much to the gratification of the audience. Many members from a slight misunderstanding, came into the armory late but gallantly, to gratify our citizens who had assembled in large numbers to witness for the last time, the evolutions of this popular company.

Three hundred spectators were present on the occasion, and they gave frequent evidence of their pleasure at the surprising proficiency in execution of different movements attained in the short period of three months. The entertainment reassured our citizens of the careful, constant drill to which many of their sons and brothers have been subjected, and reflected great credit not only upon the men, but upon the skillful officers whose untiring zeal has made for the company a reputation in relation to none yet sent forward from this vicinity.

The company is rapidly filling up for the war, and will soon be ordered into quarters. The men are young, active and intelligent, and under their present efficient officers will remain as they are, a credit to themselves, their friends, and the cause in which they are enlisted. Among them are many of our most prominent young men.

Let them go forth, and may God protect and strengthen them in the virtue of their cause!

THE NEW REGIMENT.

We are informed by members of the committee for raising the new regiment in Rock and Green counties, that five hundred volunteers are now ready to go into camp, and the number is constantly increasing. The camp equipage is not yet ready. Gov. Randall having no idea that the men would be forthcoming so soon. The committee have acted with most commendable promptitude and energy, and have received most efficient aid in this work from the several town committees appointed for the purpose.

A GENTLEMAN AND PATRIOT DEED.

Mr. Guy W. Blair, of La Prairie, has presented to Dr. H. Palmer of this city, surgeon of the seventh regiment, a valuable four year old horse, to be used by the Doctor while with his regiment during the war. This is a generous act on the part of Mr. Wheeler, evincing a liberality highly commendable indeed. Those who know Mr. W. will not be surprised, however, as he is noted for his love of good horses as well as his patriotism and public spirit. "Old Rock" sends one of her best men to the field of duty, and he sacrifices much for his country in accepting the appointment. Mr. W. desires, we presume, to divide the sacrifice with him, so far as he can, and he does so in this appropriate and acceptable manner. It is a good deed worthy of mention and imitation.

EVANSVILLE LIGHT GUARD.

Lieut. E. W. Blake, of the Evansville Light Guard, and twenty men, came in to day, and are quartered at the Stevens House. It is proposed to fill up the company at Evansville, and join the Rock and Green county regiment. Lieut. Blake was with the first regiment, and has the appearance of a good officer. The volunteers are fine, solidly looking young men, farmer's sons, who will do honor to "Old Rock" in the war against rebellion.

THE BAND OF HOPE.

The Band of Hope will meet at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the Methodist church. The pastors of the city and the friends of the children are requested to meet with us.

O. J. DEARBORN.

WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held:

At Edgerton, on TUESDAY, September 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Maxonville, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16th.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

Letters held for postage bearing old postage stamps:

Albert Webb, Albany, Wis.
John O'Hare, Rutland, Wis.
Banner of Light, Boston, Mass.
T. J. Beers, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Miss J. Wilson, Barnard, Vermont.
John J. Pittman, San Prairie, Wis.
Mrs. H. Kuntson, Clark's Mills, Wis.
Mrs. M. A. Sheldon, Alfred Center, N. Y.
N. R. Harrison, Excelsior, Wis.
Mrs. F. Russell, North Hadley, Mass.
Mrs. Ellen Washburn, Henry, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah Lewis, Whitewater, Wis.
Mrs. Henry Phelps, Courtland Center, Mich.
Mrs. Laura E. Slocum, Northville, N. Y.
J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the occupation of the new church building has been delayed a few weeks. Divine service will therefore commence to-morrow in the old place of worship in the Ogden block. Sunday school at 9 o'clock, a. m.; morning service at 10:30; afternoon service at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance of the Sunday school and teachers is earnestly requested.

ENTRIES FOR THE FAIR.

The books will be open to receive entries on Monday, 16th at Benton's store, one door west of the Farmers mill, and on Tuesday, 17th, on the fair grounds.

G. S. STRASSBERGER Secretary.

Commissions have been issued to D. O. Bigney, captain; A. N. Randall, 1st lieutenant, and H. A. Ball 2d lieutenant, of Orfordville Volunteers.

To Edward Ruger, captain; L. T. Nichols, 1st lieutenant, and Wm. Ruger, 2d lieutenant, of Ruger Guards, Janesville.

Janesville Fire Zouaves.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, and received their uniforms and equipment. The members have received their uniforms and equipment. The members have received their uniforms and equipment. The members have received their uniforms and equipment.

FREMONT'S BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:—I have read with indignation your article in your issues of the 10th, 11th and 12th insts., in relation to the difficulty of address to Gen. Fremont. You know, Messrs., more than you think you do, I only know that Gen. Fremont has been assigned the duty of planting the Stars and Stripes over New Orleans before the 8th of January next, and that duty, God help him, he will perform.

I know that Gen. Fremont is easy of access by all who have business with him relating to the great duty referred to.

To the thousands and one persons who have no business of that nature, including editors, professional politicians and kindred of all degrees, he is no doubt difficult of access. I am rejoiced to learn that one Colonel has been cashiered for breaking through the barricade, and I wish the whole crew who are annoying him were impressed into the service as "high private." The public may be assured that a man who can ride on horse-back 500 miles in four consecutive days, is not the man to fail in what he undertakes.

"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice."

Fremont is alive, and awake, let us rejoice! Messrs. Editors, I love you. I love your patriotism. I love the Tribune. Yet one thing thou lackest, viz:—a little humility. I left Gen. Fremont's headquarters Thursday evening, and what I know, that declare I unto you.

SOLOMON STURGES.

Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, 1861.

Col. Wilcox.

A letter was received in Detroit on the 10th, from the gallant Colonel Wilcox, dated Richmond, Aug. 29th.—The Colonel states that he is yet in the hospital, but is getting along quite comfortably, and expects soon to be transferred to the general rendezvous of the prisoners. His arm is slowly healing, and the use of it will not be lost, although not able yet to do anything with it.

The prisoners are divided as in the army into messes.

That of Col. Wilcox comprises beside himself, Capt. Withington, Dr. Squam, Capt. Ricketts, and Mrs. Ricketts, who are held in captivity at Fort Monroe. The Colonel and Captain Withington devote to chess, and thus they while away the weary hours of their imprisonment.

A new feature, as far as practically, will be introduced into this corps.

To induce young men of character and means to join and furnish first-class horses, forty cents per day for their use will be paid, besides the allowance of \$5 per month for keeping—being about \$150 per annum for the horse alone. Owing the horses, the men will take a greater interest in getting good horses and taking better care of them.

To all who require it horses will be furnished.

The greatest care will be exercised in the selection of a superior grade of horses, which will open to dealers in the states and adjoining provinces an opportunity of selling good stock at fair prices.

The headquarters of the Lancers will be at Detroit, but recruiting offices will be opened elsewhere in the states.

To perfect all necessary arrangements, obtain arms, equipments, etc., and to secure the services of competent officers and drill sergeants, the Colonel (who with the Lieut. Colonel has been commissioned at Washington) will proceed soon to Europe, being absent for this purpose not over six weeks.—Detroit Tribune.

COMMISSION OF THE 16th.

The Green Bay Bulletin says: "Captain M. Maloney, of the United States Army, now on visit to his friends in this city and Depere, informs us that he has been requested by Governor Randall to take charge, as Colonel of one of the Wisconsin regiments, which he will accept as soon as the appointment is approved by the War Department. We look upon Capt. Maloney as one of the best officers in the service of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads receipts of wheat were considerably lighter to-day than yesterday, and under very favorable advice from the lake shore and eastern markets, also with a strong competition of 2000 bushels at 65¢ per bushel, and 50¢ per bushel for shipping, closing with good demand at these figures. Receipts of other grains light and market unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 66¢; fair to good dry shipping 65¢; rejected 64¢. CORN—white per 60 lbs. shelled, and 13¢ per 72 lbs., ear. OATS—dull at 34¢ per bushel. RYE—quiet at 50¢ per 60 lbs. BARLEY—dull at 35¢ per 60 lbs. POTATOES—new 25¢ per bushel. BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen. WOOL—ranges at 15¢ for common to choice fair clean clips. HIDES—Green, 2¢; Dry, 5¢. FLOUR—spring at 2¢; dry, 10¢ per 100 lbs. POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 12¢; chickens, 8¢. SHEEP—ranges from 20¢ to 30¢ each.

Military Tactics.

PATTON'S Infantry Tactics and Bayonet Exercise, published by J. W. FORTNA, New York, received today at Janesville, Sept. 12th.

City Orders for Sale

In large or small quantities, at a discount. MCKEY & BRO. September 8th, 1861.

CREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO'S

STANDARD MACHINES.

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100, Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Is the best Machine in the world for family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes. Price, (with Remover) and beautifully ornamented.

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of one and a half inch and one inch respectively adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work. The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of one and a half inch and one inch respectively adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work. The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of one and a half inch and one inch respectively adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work.

LEATHER WORK,

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra quality, with arm long enough to take under the arm, and such the most perfect of all leather work. The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of one and a half inch and one inch respectively adapted to all kinds of light and heavy work.

HEATING GRATES, SINK TUBS, LINEN

and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps, and the goods will be sent by express, and the money will be sent in postage stamps, and the goods will be sent by express, and the money will be sent in postage stamps, and the goods will be sent by express.

Local Agents Wanted.

J. M. SINGER & CO., 45 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street.

Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. E. G. Green, - - - - - Beloit, Janesville.

TO THE LADIES

Great Bargains in Millinery!

MRS. O'DIA & SISTER are now selling off their large stock of new and fashionable Summer Goods at a great sacrifice.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY.

To make room for their Fall and Winter Stock.

TAILORES WANTED!

50 Tailors wanted to work on military uniforms.

Apples, Peaches and Tomatoes

AT WHOLESALE.

I am prepared to furnish to the above parties, all the fruit named, in the best quality and at the lowest prices.

B. F. PENDLETON, Janesville, July 28th, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE

AND

ROCK COUNTY.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.,

at

McKay & Bro's.

ON the first day of August in every year it is usual for us to begin our closing sale for the season, and having been induced to purchase very large lots of goods, we are now offering them at the lowest prices. In order to make room for our fall purchases, to dispose of our last season's stock.

\$20,000 Worth of Goods within the next

THIRTY DAYS.

The experience of past years has satisfied us that each an amount can be sold, if goods are offered at such figures as we have in mind.

Ten cases of best Middle Lanes, all at 12¢ per yard, and 10 cases of 7¢ per yard. All our best English and French Organs, cost of importation 10¢, and sold by us at 11¢. Five cases of Milled Linens, Fabrique de Paris, Milled Linens, cost of importation 10¢, and sold by us at 11¢. Five cases of Milled Linens, Fabrique de Paris, Milled Linens, cost of importation 10¢, and sold by us at 11¢.

DRESS SILKS

We have now on hand a splendid assortment of Black and Silk, all at 12¢ per yard. All our best English and French Organs, cost of importation 10¢, and sold by us at 11¢. Five cases of Milled Linens, Fabrique de Paris, Milled Linens, cost of importation 10¢, and sold by us at 11¢.

ATTENTION, REGULARS!

I AM authorized by Major General, commander of the 10th Infantry, to offer all the arms and accoutrements of the 10th Infantry, for sale at 50¢ per cent. The arms and accoutrements of the 10th Infantry, for sale at 50¢ per cent. The arms and accoutrements of the 10th Infantry, for sale at 50¢ per cent.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER, 100 North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Will Warrant Them

to all purchasers who will call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. The stock is

NEW AND FRESH

consisting of every variety of Gent's Fresh, Coll and Cap Goods and Shoes. Also a large assortment of

GENT'S GAITERS

Ladies' Mittens and Children's Gaiters, Polka Boots, Gaiters, Slips and Caps.

Boots and Shoes!

JUST RECEIVED BY

James Hudson, Next door to Mrs. McKim's, Main Street, - - - - - Janesville.

CHANGE OF TIME.

VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

New and Favorite Express.

U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

IN connection with the

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

ON the first day of August, 1861, and until further notice, the schedule of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, will be as follows:

From Detroit to Milwaukee, via Grand Haven, every day at 4 o'clock P. M. and on Saturdays at 10 o'clock P. M.

From Milwaukee to Detroit, via Grand Haven, every day at 6 o'clock A. M. and on Saturdays at 10 o'clock P. M.

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FAMILY GROCERIES!

AT

